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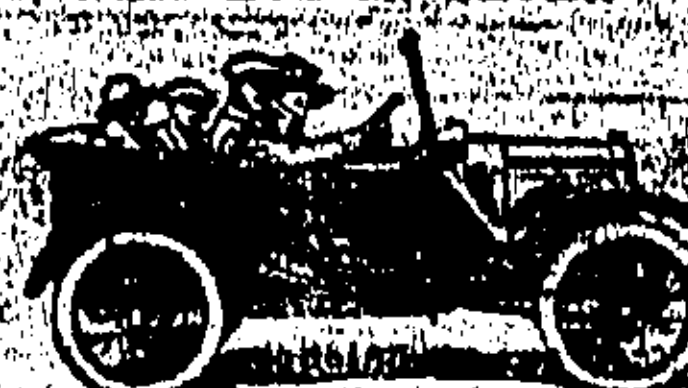
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1876

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No. 19,311 三拜禮 號八月十年四十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1924. 日十初月九子甲寅年三十國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.
PREMIER ON THE CRISIS.
OUTLINES FUTURE PLANS.
"NOT DEFENCE BUT ATTACK."
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 7.

The Labour Party conference opened in Queen's Hall, London, to-day. There was unusual interest in the proceedings, in anticipation of a pronouncement by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, on the present Government crisis.

FOOD BEFORE THE FRAY.

The conference was preceded by a breakfast at a West End restaurant. The Premier did not attend, but members of the Cabinet, Labour executives and representatives of the Trade Union Congress were present.

Mr. MacDonald went straight to the conference at Queen's Hall, arriving a quarter of an hour before the opening. He received an ovation from the crowd outside. His appearance on the platform was greeted by the singing of the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale."

"TRICKY CONSPIRATORS."

Mr. MacDonald, recalling the labour success at the last election, despite the campaign of loud-speakers, lobster-tin-cans, and other humbug, said that there was a fixed limit to-day to the possibilities of tricky conspirators and resourceful demagogues. He claimed that no Government had done more to alleviate the lot of the victims of unemployment and to solve the housing problem, and praised Mr. Snowden's budget. He declared that the next Labour budget would continue the good work and "that perhaps the real explanation of our present difficulties (Chairs) was that the second Labour budget would jeopardise the lives of the other two parties."

Mr. MacDonald said the political situation was now giving no little concern. Mr. Asquith's post-election speech, plainly intimating that the Labour Government must eat out of his hand, had finally settled Liberal-Labour relations and was the beginning of an unworthy policy whose phase demanded a definite stand. The triumph upstunt about dropping a certain prosecution gave the settling lawyer a chance.

The country wished the Government to continue work which cannot be interrupted except at grave national disadvantage, and which only men could carry on whose authority in the eyes of the foreigner and their own people was respected by parliament. (Cheers.)

"GO TO THE COUNTRY."

The Opposition plan was to force a humiliated Government to go to the country in a fortnight's time.

The Conservatives had proposed a straight forward vote of censure, but the Liberal amendment was conceived in a spirit of medieval crookedness and torture.

The Government would not be censured, only insulted by a packed committee, who, under the eye of the election, publish a report which he knew had already been drawn up by the Government. "By this little rancorous little expected we shall go down and the fortunes of the Liberal Party will be restored. They mistake their men." (Cheers.)

"FRESH CLEAN FIGHTING."

Continuing, the Premier said that this chicanery will provoke resentment that will make our victories all the more numerous. Fresh clean fighting in the constituencies will clear the air and give us strength in the House of Commons, making us independent of partisan tactics.

He hoped the Conference, in its deliberations would remember what was at stake. When the time came for it to dissolve, the thousand men and women gathered here would return to their posts to sleep in their armour until the word was given for the Labour Party to take the field—not to defend itself but to attack.

MR. CRAMP'S PROPHECY.

Mr. Conmore Thomas Cramp, Industrial General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, proposed a resolution, congratulating Mr. MacDonald, which was passed unanimously. He went on to prophesy that, after the election, Labour would be the largest party in the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, who seconded the resolution, declared that the miners were determined to return a Labour Government—not because they believed in reparations as brought about in the Dawes Report, but because Mr. MacDonald and his friends are moving in the right direction to bring about the ultimate aim of reparations and the end of wars forever. (Cheers.)

COMMUNISTS NOT WANTED.

The Labour Party Conference refused the Communist application for affiliation by 5,185,000 votes to 1,000 and carried the Executive's further recommendation that no member of the Communist Party should be admitted to the Labour Party. The Communist Party had been asked to join the Labour Party at the last conference, but had refused.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.
DEMANDS OF ZAGHUL PASHA.
VIEWS OF MR. MACDONALD.
PROTECTION OF SUDAN.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 7.

The demands of the Egyptian Premier, Zaghul Pasha, in the recent negotiations, are summarised in a White Paper issued to-night.

They were: The withdrawal of all British forces in Egyptian territory. The withdrawal of financial and judicial advisers. The disappearance of all British control over the Egyptian Government—notably in connection with foreign affairs. The abandonment of the British claim to protect foreigners and minorities in Egypt. The abandonment of the British claim to participate in the protection of the Suez Canal.

OPTIMISM OF PREMIER.

Mr. MacDonald, while not abandoning hope of subsequent agreement, expressed the opinion that the attitude of Zaghul at present rendered an agreement impossible.

THAT VITAL LINK.

No British Government, the Premier pointed out, could wholly sacrifice the interests of guarding a vital link of British communications like the canal. He assumed Zaghul that Britain does not intend to attempt to direct or control the policy of the Egyptian Government.

Mr. MacDonald adhered to his previous statements regarding the Sudan.

IRELAND'S PROBLEM.
DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.
SIR JAMES CRAIG'S VIEWS.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 7.

A large muster attended the House of Lords in opening Parliament, said the present British Government had brought in a new Treaty against the wishes of Ulster. If this was to continue, there would be no safety for Ulster in future. The Boundary Commission was persisted in and the finding was acceptable to Ulster—well and good—but if the decision was not acceptable by the North Irish Parliament, he would not hesitate to decline responsibility for carrying on the Government. He would be no party to lowering the Union Jack and holding the White Flag, or to any hypocritical gesture to the South.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

COTTON OUTPUT.
MANCHESTER FIXES HOURS.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 7.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, at a meeting at Manchester, decided to continue to run the American cotton mills 26 2/3 hours weekly. Pressure will be put on the few firms who are exceeding these hours.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.
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Pyjamas of fine quality and "roomy" cut conduce greatly to that recuperative sleep which is so essential to the busy man.

Fine quality Cotton Flannel, light weight. 68.00 per suit. Medium weight Twill Flannel. 89.00. 81.50 per suit. "Jaeger" Wool Taffeta and "Vivella" Flannel in all sizes.

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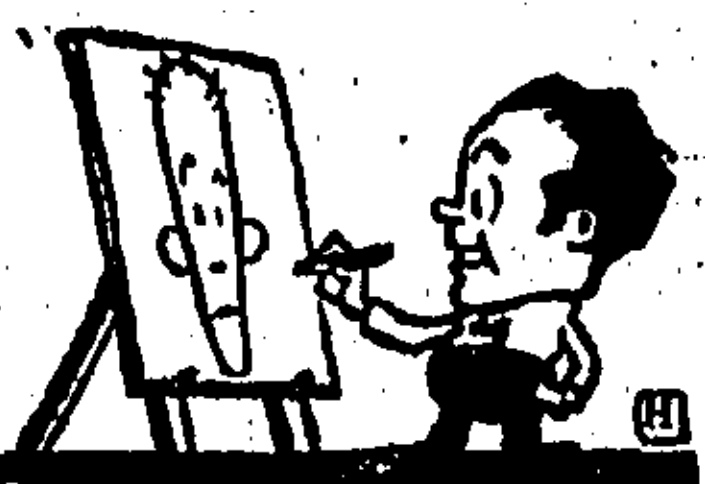
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Evening Shoes
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LAZARUS.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1924.

"NONE."

That the Chairman of the Sanitary Board was able to reply with this single word to a question asking how many cases of plague had occurred during the twelve months just ended is a fact which reflects the greatest credit upon the Colony's health officials. Admittedly, as Mr. Tso recalled, the Sanitary Department was originally established for the express purpose of dealing with plague; that, however, does not lessen one jot the praise that it deserves for a very notable achievement. Hongkong's population, although given as 1,117,000 in the official census, must be over a million. There are course bigger seaports than Hongkong free from plague, but there are few other large Central Asia have to contend with the

here. For that reason alone the Sanitary Board's achievement is a triumph. But there is another reason which makes the Colony's freedom from plague during the last twelve months still more remarkable. The Sanitary Board has accomplished its record in spite of the fact that it has been under-staffed, not during the last twelve months merely, but during the last twelve years possibly. Even the Colonial Secretary, while pouring scorn upon the "agitation" for an adequate health service, tacitly admitted, during that famous Legislative Council debate, that the Sanitary Department was under-staffed, stating that the Government was "willing to agree to any increase in the staff" as a little more "oil" for the existing machine. This fact that the Sanitary Department is under-staffed, must not, however, be wrongly misconstrued. Because the Sanitary Board is able to return a clean bill for plague during the past twelve months, despite the fact that it is under-staffed, the impression must not be entertained that this achieve-

ment represents the best answer to the "agitation" for an adequate health service. The achievement is not so much a tribute to the system as a tribute to the men who have been fighting plague. Moreover there still remains the aspect stated in Dr. Koch's hope that "we shall make efforts to exterminate typhoid as well." Here again there must be taken not to confuse the issue. Even the strongest agitators for an adequate health service have never suggested that the Sanitary Department does not perform its work with exemplary efficiency—they have seen ample evidence besides the plague achievement—but have always insisted that the Sanitary Department's scope and powers are inadequate, anomalous, obsolete—in the Hon. Mr. P. H. Honyok's words, "almost medieval." Therefore the hope that "we shall make efforts to exterminate typhoid as well" must be taken not so much as an implied criticism of our health officials as a further indictment of the neglect, apathy or obstinacy which fails to provide the Colony with an adequate health service, despite the urgent and manifest need for that reform.

Curse of Curiosity.

Intermittently, the Police have received reports of Europeans, mostly shipping men, being victimised in night ricksha rides along the Praya, Des Voeux Road or Queen's Road. A stereotyped form could be got up for reports of felony of this nature. In every instance it seems that the stranger to our shores has been driven—or pulled—in the vehicle to some dark lane and there invited to go up some staircase. Before he can ascertain his bearings, he is set upon and his pockets are gone through systematically. Some are apt to blame the police for lack of protection for these unfortunate men. However, information has come to light which points to the victims not being entirely free from blame and we also have examples of arrests either by officers who have "trailed" suspected rickshas or secreted themselves in dark corners, disguised as seafaring men. It has been alleged that if visitors refused to be shown any "sights" and insisted on sticking to the tram route or water-front, no opportunity would be given the pests, but there is always that insatiable desire to explore things which often leads to trouble.

The Empire Exhibition.

With the approaching close of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, the question arises as to whether it is to be re-opened next year. According to a London message, among the members of the Exhibition Executive there is a fair body of opinion that the exhibition ought to be continued in 1925, among these being Lord Stevenson, Chairman of the Executive Board. All sorts of reasons are advanced why the British Empire Exhibition has been disappointing financially. Perhaps the soundest of these is that, while the visitors from the various British Dominions and the United States have been numerous, there has been a disappointing attendance on the part of the people of continental Europe. The small number of continental visitors possibly is due to inadequate advertising on the Continent, and further due to the fact that such advertising as has been done was of an inexperienced nature. Possibly its distance from the heart of London has been one of the chief causes of the financial failure. It is too late to remedy this now, though, if the exhibition is re-opened next year, it might be feasible to devise cheap transport from the heart of London.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

October 8.—Coronet Theatre: "Nanook of the North" and "The Fireman."
October 8.—World Theatre: "The Shock."
October 8.—Queen's Theatre: "Forget-me-not."
October 8.—Star Theatre: "Crooked Street."
October 8.—Navy League, Flag Day and Grand Concert at Theatres Royal, 8.15 p.m.
October 8.—H.K.W.G. and M.O.L. Children's Fete, Recreation Ground, 10.00 p.m.
October 9.—H.K.V.D.O. Grand Torchlight Tattoo on Murray Parade Ground, 9.00 p.m.

October 11.—Dance at the Peak Club, postponed to October 18, entertainment by Professor Mahini will be given instead, at 9.30 p.m.
October 25.—Dance at the Peak Club, 9.15 p.m.

October 11 and 18.—Fifth Extra Race Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, at Happy Valley, 3.15 p.m. each day.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
October 9.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Room, Duddell St., a fine collection of Postage Stamps, 5.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 80 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

November 6.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

November 8.—General meeting of members of the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Lower Albert Road, noon.

October 8.—Usual public lecture of the H.K. Lodge Theosophical Society, at 16 Queen's Road Central, 8.45 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Eight hundred dollars is the value of the loot obtained by the armed robbers at No. 24, Mercer Street, yesterday.

Mr. Gomes of No. 8, Humphreys Building, Kowloon, has reported the loss of several articles of clothing valued at \$30.

The steamer "Belfast Maru," which leaves for Europe on October 9, with 1,800 tons of cargo, including 1,000 bales of wool, is the first vessel of the new Japanese shipping combine to enter the Australian-European trade, says a cable from Melbourne.

"Silk forwarded from here by the 'Empress of Canada' on September 13 arrived in New York on October 13. The time in transit was 21 days.

For assaulting a fellow-worker in the employ of M. Y. San & Co., Ltd. at Wu Sung Street, yesterday, Lay Yung was fined \$10 or two weeks' hard labour. In addition he was ordered to pay \$10 compensation to the complainant. The latter appeared in Court, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, this morning, with a broken head swathed in bandages.

Corporal T. Thorn was found not guilty yesterday of the charge of disobeying Standing Battalion Orders by not reporting when leaving barracks (the court martial hearing was reported in our columns yesterday). On another charge of disobeying an order given by a superior officer he was found guilty and sentence will be promulgated in due course.

Holding one through sheer force of story and acting "The Shock" which comes to the World Theatre to-day, is said to be one of the most unusual pictures produced. The principal male role is played by Lon Chaney and the feminine lead by beautiful Virginia Valli. These two stars are supported by an excellent cast including such well known players as Christine Mayo, Walter Long, Jack Mower, Henry Barrows and James Wong.

M. Fernand Laporte, the French aviator who is coming to China, states in the "Auto" that France has sold to China several seaplanes capable of coming down on land, which are to be used for patrolling the rivers infested by pirates. M. Laporte will act as instructor, and will also fly over the Chinese coast lines in order to determine the most suitable points for the establishment of naval bases. He is taking with him a seaplane, and also a small balloon.

SUCCESSFUL BUT SMALL HAUL.

WATCHMAN TIED UP.

Little reward was forthcoming for a gang of armed robbers who broke into the Kwong Tai Loong engineering works, No. 903, Canton Road, early yesterday morning, as after ransacking the place for upwards of an hour they could only assemble a quantity of brass fittings which is assessed at \$30 or so.

In securing entry, the robbers overpowered a watchman and bound him to a doorpost, subsequently gagging him with a piece of wood.

BULLOCK AMOK.

On its way from one of the Praya wharves to the Kennedy Town Municipal Council yesterday, a bullock amok and charged a policeman, who was standing near the entrance of the Council.

RACING MARVEL. MR. CARROLL PURCHASES ENGLISH MONEY.

RECORD PRICE PAID.

[By Argus.]

Quite a sensation has been caused in local racing circles by the arrival in the Colony, last night, of a chestnut pony named English Money.

He has been purchased in Shanghai from Mr. K. D. So, the price being \$12,000, which, it is understood, creates a record price and puts in the shade the \$11,700 which Prince Regent is said to have cost Sir Paul Chater.

The Pony's Record.
English Money stands 13.1 and was a Kiangwan griffin last February. To date he has won \$1,550 as a result of eleven starts in which he was unplaced on six occasions. His record follows:

Date.	Distance.	Race.	Time.	Weight.
Feb. 6	1 M.	3rd.	2:11 2/5	155 lbs.
April 21	3/4 M.	3rd.	1:29 2/5	152 lbs.
May 3	1 1/4 M.	2nd.	2:55 2/5	145 lbs.
May 31	1 M.	1st.	2:04	152 lbs.
Sept. 20	1 M.	1st.	2:05 2/5	155 lbs.

Three times out of the six races in which he was unplaced he was heavily backed. The first time he won, his backers received a dividend of \$40.40; on September 20 the return was \$35.20.

The "North China Daily News," in reporting his last performance wrote: "English Money ran a smashing race for the Midland Plate, which he won very easily, but it was still more of a surprise to see the disappointing Smithfield (second) also finish in front of such a flyer as Green Chrysanthemum (third), whilst that much-improved pony, The Bittern, was out of the running. The time, too, was very good."

It should be noted that the course was not fast and that rain fell during the afternoon before the Midland Plate was run off.

From his record, it is evident that English Money is just finding his form; and Mr. Carroll should be able to win many races here with him before the Spring, when, presumably, he will try his luck again in Shanghai. Mr. Carroll's friends will trust that his latest investment will compensate him for his plucky purchase and reimburse him for the loss over Vineleaf.

ARMS POSSESSION.

WATCHMAN CHARGED.

CASE REMANDED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning, Chai Fat and Li San were charged on remand with being in unlawful possession of 57 rounds of ammunition on September 24, at No. 16, Yat Tak Road, Kowloon. Chai Fat, without a police permit, and were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions on October 18.

The accused were also charged with committing an armed robbery at Chun Wan on August 29, with four others. The latter case will be heard this afternoon.

Detective Inspector T. Murphy conducted the prosecution.

ARMED ROBBERY.

SUCCESSFUL BUT SMALL HAUL.

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COURT OF ENQUIRY. CAPTAIN OF "TECUMSEH" EXONERATED.

CUST BUOY OBSCURED.

The circumstances of the stranding of the s.s. "Tecumseh" on the Cust Rocks, on September 11, were enquired into at a Court of Enquiry at the Harbour Office this morning. The finding of the Court was also given.

The Court consisted of Lieut.-Commandr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (President), Lieut.-Commandr. C. R. Harvey, O.B.E., R.N. (Chart Depot, R.N. Dockyard), Lieut.-Commandr. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., R.M.S. (master of the "Empress of Australia"), Captain E. Jones (master of the s.s. "Philoctetes"), and Captain H. Hamilton (master of the s.s. "Taiyuen").

Captain's Evidence.
Mr. D. H. Blake, for Captain Errett of the "Tecumseh," said he did not propose to address the court as he thought the Captain would explain the circumstances of the stranding. Unfortunately, Captain Errett had been in the hands of his doctors. Dr. Blake pleaded for leniency on his behalf.

Captain Errett said that he had been in the service of the Standard Transportation Company for nine years and had been in command of the "Tecumseh" for twelve months. On the day in question, the vessel was fully loaded with petrolite in bulk (8,700 tons). The draft was approximately 27 feet. The "Tecumseh" had come from San Francisco. At about 5.7 a.m. they sighted the Waglan light, and on daylight breaking the ship proceeded into Hongkong Harbour. The weather was showery but fairly clear. As Lyemoon was approached they were on the look-out for pilot boats. They passed and hailed two this side of the channel, but received the reply that they were bound for other ships. They passed through Lyemoon at 6.15.

Captain Errett said he set a course and his speed was from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 knots. There was a lot of shipping in the harbour, many junks and two or three sampans. At 6.40 visibility was good enough for navigation, though there was a haze about. At 6.40 the atmosphere was fairly clear but gradually it came over thicker. He could not see Kowloon shore, although he could see ship's at anchor in Kowloon Bay.

When he changed his course, to pass between Cust Rocks buoy and Belcher's ridge, he was following instructions. As he approached Cust rocks he could see the derricks on Kowloon docks. It was thicker over the shore than it was in the channel. Near the buoy there were a large number of sampans and one big junk which was proceeding from Kowloon to Hongkong. The buoy was obscured by the sampans and suddenly appeared on the junk's stern. At 6.57 the ship struck the buoy on the port bow. The tide carried them under the buoy. The engines were put astern at 6.54 and were kept a stern until 7.15 but the ship failed to come off. Assistance was given at 8.31 by the tug "Henry Keswick," and the ship was got off.

In answer to questions by the members of the Court, Captain Errett said that he did his best to make good the course he had taken although it had to be altered from time to time. When they struck he had the helm put amidships and the engines full astern. He had altered his helm to starboard just before they saw the buoy. At the time the ship struck they were going dead slow.

Asked if he knew the harbour sufficiently well to justify his action in bringing the ship into the harbour, Captain Errett replied that he knew it sufficiently well to be able to take his ship to the anchorage.

Asked if he thought it good navigation to proceed when he could not see the shore, Captain Errett replied that he thought it was alright when he saw the derricks at Kowloon Dock. This was the first time he had brought a ship into the harbour in the capacity of master but all told he had brought a ship in four times.

The Mate's Evidence.
Chief Officer D. Livingston said that he was on the fore-castle head when they passed Lyemoon. There were not many ships about but a lot of sampans, and the course had to be continually altered to avoid them. After getting through the pass, it became heavy. As a big junk with a tall up-rigger passed the "Tecumseh," he noticed a first class buoy four points on the port bow—it was a matter of 400 feet away when he first noticed it. In his opinion, he would have seen it in ample time to have avoided it, if it had not been for the just derelict in the Hongkong and Kowloon Channel.

When he came across the derelict on the day on which the enquiry was held, he saw that it was a just derelict, and that it was a just derelict.

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Chief Officer D. Livingston said that he was on the fore-castle head when they passed Lyemoon. There were not many ships about but a lot of sampans, and the course had to be continually altered to avoid them. After getting through the pass, it became heavy. As a big junk with a tall up-rigger passed the "Tecumseh," he noticed a first class buoy four points on the port bow—it was a matter of 400 feet away when he first noticed it. In his opinion, he would have seen it in ample time to have avoided it, if it had not been for the just derelict in the Hongkong and Kowloon Channel.

BROADWOOD ROAD CASE. POLICE ROUND UP BAD CHARACTERS.

WRIST-WATCH FOUND.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED
ON SUSPICION.

Sparing no pains to bring to book the miscreants responsible for the highway robbery and brutal attack on Mrs. Deacon of No. 4, Broadwood Road, the Wanchai Police have rounded up several suspects and recovered the wrist-watch stolen from her.

Great credit is due to Detective Lance-Sergeant Kwai Hing-nan for the zeal and intelligence displayed. Immediately the police were informed, Divisional Inspector Aris posted officers at all avenues of escape, but the birds had already flown.

Then followed a comb-out of bad characters. Ten men were detained and of these four were kept in custody to be charged with highway robbery as a result of the discovery of the stolen property. It is expected that the men will be put up for identification tomorrow and that they will appear before the Magistrate on Friday.

SHIPS AT SEA.

"OVERDUE" BOATS COME IN TO-DAY.

TYPHOON DELAYS.

This morning the "Taiyo Maru" arrived and put into Kowloon Bay where she is now anchored with her cargo of limestone for the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. She left Tai Lay Bay, near Halphong, on Friday last and was due to arrive here on Monday, as she usually takes two and a half days to make the trip.

Up to fifteen minutes to-day her report had not reached the Harbour Office and the master had not been to the office of the agents, Messrs. George Grimble & Co.

Another ship which was expected on Monday and did not turn up till shortly before midnight last night was the "Song Bo," operated by the Messageries Maritimes, which like the "Taiyo Maru," had to cross the typhoon area and was, therefore, delayed. The "Song Bo" left Halphong on Thursday last and did not put out from Hoihow (on Hainan Island) till Monday.

Other Details.

In addition to the details of reports of ship masters published yesterday we give the following, made available to-day—

The "Lee Sang," which left Manila on October 4, and arrived here 9.15 p.m. yesterday, reports "Typhoon weather leaving Manila; N.E. Monsoon approaching Hongkong."

The "Kwangchow," left Bangkok on September 24 and arrived at 9.30 p.m. yesterday. Her Captain reports "Fine weather to Paracels, typhoon afterwards."

The "Kinyuan" left Bangkok on September 25 and reached here 9.30 p.m. yesterday, reporting "Fine weather until Lat. 20.40 N. Long. 113.00 E. when very severe typhoon was experienced."

The "Prosper," left Saigon, on October 2 at 2 p.m., and came into port yesterday. Her log reads: "Typhoon in Lat. 17 N. Long. 10.40 E. very strong N.E. wind."

The "Dampier" cleared from Bangkok on September 28, and arrived here at 8.45 a.m. yesterday, reporting "Encountered a severe typhoon on the 4th and 5th."

The s.s. "Chung King," left Kwong Chow Wan on October 3 and arrived here at 11.45 p.m. on Monday. Her Captain laconically reports "Typhoon."

The "Vulcanus," left Tamsui on October 3, reaching here at 7.30 a.m. yesterday. "Rough, N.E. winds, force 6," is the substance of the skipper's report.

Third Officer's Testimony.

Third Officer E. S. Atterwell said that he went on the bridge at 6.15 and was told by the captain to keep a good look-out for pilots. He hailed one sampan with a pilot on board but the reply he received was that he was proceeding to another ship. Visibility was fairly good when he went on the bridge, but it became thicker later.

After retiring the President said that the finding of the Court was that the grounding of the ship was due to the Cust buoy being obscured at the time by junks and sampans. The Court considered that the master had navigated his ship in a reasonable and proper manner, but that he was guilty of an error of judgment not amounting to culpability in that he did not immediately anchor on seeing the just derelict in the Hongkong and Kowloon Channel.

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APPRECIATION.

DAIRY FARM'S STERLING WORK DURING STRIKE.

SHAMEN IS GRATEFUL.

Further evidence—not that any was needed—of the excellent work done by The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., in catering for the needs of the public, is forthcoming in the following letter of appreciation from Lieut.-Col. Crosse, the Chairman of the Shamien Municipal Council, Canton. It reads:—

Text Of Letter.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

Dear Sirs, I have the pleasure on behalf of the Council and the Shamien Ratepayers to convey to you their deep sense of obligation and gratitude for the facilities afforded by your Shamien Branch during the recent strike.

The placing of your resources at the disposal of the community was an act which was much appreciated.

The Council wish me to invite your attention to the able work done by your Local Manager, Mr. T. G. Stokes, who arranged the distribution of food, which was, we can assure you, no light task.

There seems little doubt that among the results achieved—may be counted a demonstration of the solidarity of Shamien against such efforts of coercion.

Please accept apologies for the lateness of this letter due to pressure of the aftermath of Municipal Business.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) R. M. CROSSE, Lt.-Col.
Chairman.

Shamien Municipal Council,
October 7.

TYPHOON THREATENS.

BUT MR. CLAXTON HAS RAY OF HOPE.

MAY MISS HONGKONG.

Little surprise should be occasioned if Hongkong gets typhoon weather again this week-end.

This morning a notice was posted at the Harbour Office Board to the effect that a typhoon was near Lat. 16 N., Long. 126 E., this position being to the East of Luzon. Its radius was unknown and its direction was believed to be North-West.

If this typhoon continues North-West—having originated in the same locality as its predecessor which caused the blow last Saturday and Sunday—it should enter Hongkong's danger zone; taking the usual rate of progress, the typhoon would be felt, that is if it did come, on or about Sunday, meaning another spoilt week-end, for which there is a race meeting, an interport cricket trial, a series of league football matches and a Monday Bank Holiday.

Mr. Claxton Hopeful.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, was able to hold out slightly better hopes for Hongkongites. When asked by a "China Mail" man if the typhoon was likely to move this way, following the path of its predecessor, Mr. Claxton said that it might, but he drew attention to a typhoon up North which was yesterday reported as at Oshima; but to-day had moved up, towards Nagasaki. This Northern typhoon might make an easy track for the one now on the farther side of Manila and might also detract it northward instead of W.N.W. or N.W., the direction it was now moving in, i.e., towards this part of the Coast.

SOVIET AND CHINA.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH MUKDEN.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, October 8. The "Rosta" news agency publishes the text of the Agreement between the Union of the Soviet Republics and the autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China.

The main point of the Agreement is the reduction of the period for the return of the Chinese Eastern Railway to China to 60 years. Within four months the original contract will be completely revised.

The Agreement provides for equal representation on the staff. Otherwise, the agreement follows the Peking agreement.

As regards navigation on the Sungari and the Lower Amur to the sea, the contracting parties agree to take up the question on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

The parties agree to demarcate their boundaries, also to draw up a Customs tariff and to conclude a Commercial Treaty.

DROWNING FATALITY.

TWO CHILDREN LOST IN TYPHOON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pakkai, Kongmoon, October 6. Two children's bodies have been washed ashore here. It is presumed that the children were drowned in the typhoon over the week-end and that they were sampan dwellers.

Although orders have been given by the Canton Civil Governor to Leung Chun-kai (brother of the autocrat of the Sze Yap delta) to return his seat of office as Police Commissioner at Kongmoon, to Li Ngai, the former is still "in possession" both of the seal and the yamen building.

Press-gangs have been active again at Pakkai where Hu Chai's troops are embarking for Shektan (on the Canton-Kowloon Railway) via Canton.

Not satisfied with being the unchallenged cock of the walk in this place, General Leung Hung-kai is now reported as preparing to expel his former allies, Li Hoi-wan, Wong Ming-tong, etc. These are appealing to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but nothing has been done for them.

Leung Yau-kuk is considered the most popular militarist here. He has vacated the Kongmoon Theatre and shows will shortly be given, after an interval so long that natives have forgotten what a Cantonese play means.

CANTON CUSTOM.

DEFENDANT'S PLEA FOR "THIRD SUMMONS."

INCIDENT IN COURT.

A curious custom in Canton was referred to by Mr. H. S. Fitzroy in the Summer Court this morning before His Honour Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, when Mr. Kik-king claimed \$120 for wages and remuneration in lieu of notice on the grounds that he had been engaged by Wing Wo and Company as interpreter and translator.

Mr. Fitzroy appeared for the defendants and said that judgment for the plaintiff had already been given at a previous hearing when the defendant had not appeared and had not been represented. The reason for their non-appearance was that in Canton it was the extraordinary custom to sue a man three times before he need put in an appearance and only after the third time was the case allowed to proceed. His clients had been waiting for the second and third notice to be sent to them. He (Mr. Fitzroy) had spoken to a former Civil Governor of Canton on the matter and he had told him that it was quite right that such was the custom in Canton.

On the question as to the grounds for the claim, Mr. Fitzroy said that the man had never been engaged by the firm.

After evidence for both sides had been given, His Lordship said that he would like to hear the addresses of counsel on the matter to-morrow morning.

Mr. C. H. Lyson was for plaintiffs.

STOWAWAYS.

POLES FIND SYMPATHY HERE.

FRENCH CONSUL HELPS.

The case in which George G. Neifeld and Alex. A. Koslitzky, unemployed Poles, were charged on remand, with being stowaways on the s.s. "Tikempang" on October 6, from Dalny to Hongkong, was resumed before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Court, this morning.

His worship remarked that he would have given them one month's hard labour each, had not the French Consul shown interest in them, and promised to send them to Haiphong. The ship is to leave on Friday next. The magistrate warned them against slowing away in ships in future. If they do, they will be sent to prison some day. On being questioned by the Magistrate, the defendants said they had no money.

A sentence of three days' imprisonment was imposed. The police will take charge of the men on their release from prison and take them before the French Consul and eventually "see them" on board a ship bound for Haiphong.

The magistrate ordered the police to give them \$3 each from the poor box after they had been handed over to the care of the ship's officers.

At the Tai Koon Restaurant, Yaumati, last evening, Mr. Montague Ede gave a dinner to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. There were 1200 people present, including all the employees of the Kowloon Tong Development Company.

TYPHOID QUESTION.

SANITARY BOARD DISCUSSIONS.

M.O.H. UPHELD.

Colony Free From Plague.

Typhoid and plague were the two chief topics of discussion at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday. The President, Mr. N. L. Smith, made what he said he trusted would be a final statement on the question of typhoid. He upheld the action of the M.O.H. in making public the hypothesis came to with regard to the epidemic being milk-borne and Dr. Koch, in reply to whose questions the statement was made, stated that the President had carried them no further.

In regard to plague, the President said that for the first time since plague was discovered here over 30 years ago the Colony had been free from known plague for over twelve consecutive months.

Mr. Smith in answering Dr. Koch's questions said that during the period July 11 to August 7 of this year, the non-Chinese cases of typhoid rose to an extraordinary figure—14 out of a total of 64, or say 70 per cent. non-Chinese to 30 per cent. Chinese.

Dairy Farm Milk.

"I have before me," said Mr. Smith, the detailed reports on these 44 cases. Of these four were imported. Of the other 40, no less than 12 were children, which would seem to dispose of the shell-fish or raw salad theory, even were it otherwise likely. Take next the question of water. If water is suspected, how are we to account for the simultaneous pollution of Pokfulam, Tatum, Quarry Bay and Kowloon Reservoirs? And why should bad water affect a few thousand Europeans and leave almost unharmed, a million odd Chinese? Turning then to milk, which is essentially a European drink (even though some Chinese take it), and particularly a children's drink, what do we find? Five of the 40 victims lived at a hotel where Dairy Farm milk is very occasionally augmented from other sources. One case possibly drank no milk at all—it was difficult to get the facts as his house boy was the only person who could tell anything. All the remaining 34 had definitely been drinking unboiled Dairy Farm milk at the time of contracting the disease. That is to say out of 40 non-Chinese cases, not taken at random, but comprising the only cases reported during the epidemic proper, at least 39 had been drinking Dairy Farm milk; although five of those 39 may possibly have had other milk as well. It is not claimed by the M.O.H. that the suspicion of milk is more than a hypothesis, but it is at least a workable hypothesis and it is difficult to find any other hypothesis that fits all the facts.

Now as to the steps taken. On July 19, the M.O.H. said to me, "I am now convinced that this European typhoid is milk-borne." As he showed no external symptoms of a drowning man clutching at a straw, I asked what he advised, and he recommended an advertisement in the Press that milk should be boiled; his only fear was that it might create a scare. I said I was prepared to face the music in due course, and the advertisement was at once published. Meanwhile, he and his assistant had, of course, been making the closest possible investigations of the Dairy Farm's methods. One weak point, or a possibly weak point, was discovered—a cooling apparatus too large to be put into the steam sterilizer. The Company gladly undertook to take the precautions that were considered necessary, and the M.O.H. is satisfied that the steps necessary to provide for safety in the future are thoroughly understood by the management. I have suggested a further advertisement cancelling the advice to boil milk, but the M.O.H. does not wish to lay himself open to a charge of manslaughter if someone, in the future, contracts a milk-borne disease. As to the effects of the steps taken by this Department, it is not for a layman to say. Statistics of inoculations, for one thing, would be necessary. It has been suggested, however, that if any statistician cares to take the incubation period and add it to the date on which the M.O.H. advised the public to boil milk, he will find that this practically coincides with the date when the European epidemic stopped almost with a snap.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith strongly deprecated the prevalent idea that one must be either attacking or defending the Dairy Farm Company. Speaking purely as a mouthpiece of the Department to which is entrusted the safeguarding of the Colony's food, I have no hesitation in repeating what I said in July, that we have the best milk supply East of Suez, probably one of the best in the world.

In reply, Dr. Koch said that when typhoid occurred in the small number of cases it did in the Colony, there was every opportunity, in his opinion, for trying to find out the source of origin. That was what he had been driving at all along and was aiming at now. Typhoid could be stamped out elsewhere and that was what they wanted to see done in Hongkong. He did not wish to raise any controversy, but he could not help feeling that the Chairman's statement carried them no further.

On the plague question, raised by Mr. Tso, Mr. Smith said:—No cases of plague either in man or rat were notified between the 27th September, 1923, and the present date, so that for the first time since plague was discovered here over 30 years ago, the Colony has been free from known plague for over twelve consecutive months. As to the first question, the periodical cleansing of houses under by-law 1 of the by-laws governing Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease, will continue unless stopped by order of the Board. Arrangements are now being made for the laying down of rat poison throughout the City and Kowloon at the end of this month (October). This will be repeated early in 1925. The Board has power under by-law 2 of the aforementioned by-laws to order special cleansing and disinfection in any districts in which plague may be declared to exist; if this by-law be put in force the Medical Officer of Health may order the removal of ceilings, hollow partitions, etc., which may afford shelter to rats. The Medical Officer of Health will, as heretofore, make recommendations to the Board when he considers it desirable to take action under this by-law. Under by-law 3 of these by-laws, the Board may order the closure and vacating of houses which, by reason of plague, are considered unfit for habitation. This has frequently been done in previous years, but during the epidemic of 1922 it was not done because no blocks of buildings could be found which might be hired by the Board for the housing of tenants so displaced from their houses. The practicability of this by-law is thus limited, but the Board can at any time consider its application.

Mr. Tso and Dr. Koch expressed gratification at the absence of plague. Dr. Koch reminded the Board that it was a question of suppressing rat plague. Plague was not communicable from man to man, but was only brought about by diseased rats. So long as the Department pursued its policy of exterminating rats, so long might the Colony be free from plague. "May I also venture to express the hope," Dr. Koch added, "that we shall make efforts to exterminate typhoid as well."

Food Importation.

With regard to the question of the importation of foodstuffs—the next item on the agenda—the Chairman said that Mr. Alabaster had raised the question of ice from Canton in 1919. He was afraid that that was the first time he had seen the papers. He had looked up the question. A certain amount of ice was known to be imported into the Colony in 1918, and the Board raised the question as to whether this should be permitted with or without restrictions. In October 1918, the Board unanimously passed a resolution recommending that the importation of ice from Canton be prohibited. This went up to the Government, but it did not seem to have been passed into legislation. It was found as a matter of fact a week or two afterwards, that the importation in question had entirely ceased. The Chairman thought there was no doubt as regards the legal question. The intention of the Board was that this should be brought under the general Importation and Exportation Ordinance by which the Government-in-Council might permit or restrict any sort of importation. With regard to the motion he was about to propose he had ventured, partly in consequence of Mr. Alabaster's minute, to add two words "any article" of food or drink. Food was defined by the Ordinance as "any article used for food or drink other than drugs or water." It was rather doubtful whether under that would come aerated water which they might want to stop, and certainly ice, and he thought the Board would probably agree to the addition of those two words.

Mr. Alabaster: Is ice a drink? The Chairman: I would like the Medical Officer of Health's opinion on that.

Mr. Alabaster: I think that ice is water.

The Medical Officer of Health: Ice is water, but whether it can be called a drink or not I do not know.

The Chairman then proposed: "That the Government be respectfully requested to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance as to give the Board power to make by-laws prohibiting the importation into the Colony of any article of food, drink or ice from any specified place and imposing conditions on the importation of food, drink or ice generally."

Dr. Koch seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried. Dairy Farm Water Supply.

The Chairman laid on the table a statement regarding the Dairy Farm water supply, adding "I do not think any discussion is required on that."

Anti-rabic Emulsion. A statement with reference to the supply of anti-rabic emulsion on Sundays, etc., was laid on the table. The Chairman said the public would be interested to know that anti-rabic emulsion was obtainable at any hour of the day or night and any day of the week.

Dr. Koch: By application, where? The Chairman: At the Institute. Doses are made up. It is free at the Government Civil Hospital. I think that is understood.

STUDENT'S NEGLECT.

WHY HE WAS SENT DOWN.

VICE-CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS.

Interviewed yesterday by a "China Mail" reporter, the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Mr. W. W. Hornell) explained his reasons for sending down for one term the student mentioned in the letter signed "Fairplay" appearing in yesterday's issue. "Fairplay," while admitting that his information was more or less hearsay, suggested that the student had been dealt with somewhat harshly and implied that a little tact upon the part of a warden would have obviated any trouble. "Fairplay's" reason for writing to the "China Mail" was that "a misunderstanding of this nature between students and authorities was likely to do no good to both parties."

Speaking to the "China Mail" reporter, Mr. Hornell gave the facts briefly as follows: The student failed to answer at the lock up roll call and a note was sent ordering him to report as soon as he arrived. Although the student arrived shortly after the calling of the roll he failed to report himself to the warden and two more notes were sent to him before he reported.

The student was then referred to the Vice-Chancellor and gave as an excuse for not obeying the summons the "inconvenience" which he would have been put owing to the lateness of the hour. He made no attempt to apologise, and as it is very necessary if discipline is to be maintained, to enforce strictly the regulations the Vice-Chancellor decided that the only course open to him was to send the boy down for a term.

Meanwhile the students in the hostel of the one ordered to be sent down, presented a petition in which it might be said that the Vice-Chancellor was ordered to reverse his decision. It stated also that the students desired to have another warden. The Vice-Chancellor did not reply, but on being approached by one of the students wrote a personal letter to him explaining the position and stating that although he could consider the petition as an act of insubordination he was willing to look upon it as a misguided act. In the letter it was pointed out that the student who had been sent down had not attempted to apologise.

There was no question of commuting the sentence but under the impression that all he had to do was to go to the warden and apologise the student approached him but was told by him that the matter was now in hands other than his.

The fine home to Singapore was paid for the student out of the funds of the University.

EX-HANGMAN IN COURT.

SEQUEL TO SUICIDE ATTEMPT.

Promising to give up drinking and not to repeat the offence, John Ellis, the ex-hangman, was discharged by the Rochdale Bench for attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself.

Ellis, who looked very ill, appeared in the dock with his chin bandaged. He leaned wearily on the side of the dock.

A constable gave evidence that early one morning he was called to Ellis's house and found him sitting in a chair. Asked what he had done, Ellis replied: "I have shot myself, constable. I am very sorry." When removed to the Infirmary Ellis told the constable that he had been drinking, and this had caused trouble in the home.

The Chairman expressed regret at seeing Ellis in that position, adding that, if his aim had been as true as the drops he had given other people, it would have been a bad thing for him.

Mrs. Ellis promised to do her best to help her husband to carry his promise into effect.

posing conditions on the importation of food, drink or ice generally."

Dr. Koch seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

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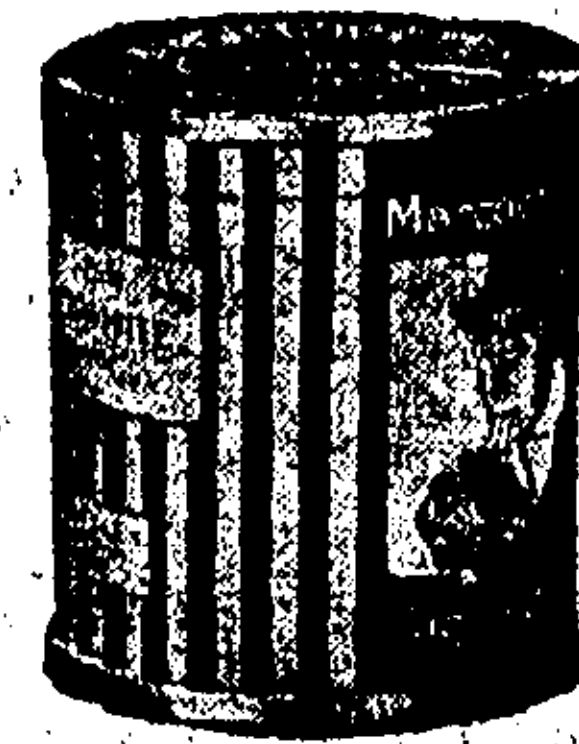
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"ONE GREAT SLUM."

TERRIBLE PICTURE OF
LIFE IN RUSSIA.

REIGN OF TERROR.

London, August 30:—"Red Russia is to-day a great slum, a rotten, a great beast man, stupid, half mad, on its back and dying." Such is a terrible picture of Russia painted by Miss Fanny Hurst, the distinguished American novelist who has completed a tour through the country. Her conclusions on the subject of Russia are all the more startling in view of the fact that Miss Hurst for years has been an avowed Marxist and an enthusiastic defender of Communist revolution. Two months ago she left with her husband for a trip to Leningrad, formerly Petrograd, Moscow, and the smaller cities of the one-time Muscovite Empire. She has sailed for New York sadder and wiser and, according to her own confession, "ready to climb down the soapbox." It is still a reign of terror in Russia, stated Miss Hurst. "Trotsky seems to me a man with the white light of inspiration. But he is the only one who has it. The tyranny of the peasant instead of the Tsar controls the people. In everyone's face you see nothing but fear—overwhelming fear. Russia is being terrified by a phantom army—the secret service. No two people dare to talk together against the Communist Government. There is always the terrible suspicion in the minds of both that the other is a spy for the service. You are invited to tea and the hostess dare not put a silver sugar-bowl on the table. The secret service may come and ask you why you have such a valuable piece, where it came from and what you propose to do with it. I am so glad to get out of Russia that I could kiss the cobblestones. I was even happy to get back to Berlin which I have always hated." Red, once Miss Hurst's favourite colour, will not be the predominating shade of her autumn wardrobe, she declared. "Not that the Russian Government didn't extend every courtesy to us," the authoress hastened to

explain. "We were taken through vocational training schools, received by officials and permitted to travel not only through Leningrad and Moscow, but through many of the smaller cities. The Government put its best foot forward as our Government does before visitors. But everywhere it was the same. Poverty among the bourgeoisie and professional classes, and through many of the smaller cities. Russia after ten years is still chaos. Only slow evolution or several more reigns of terror will change conditions, in Miss Hurst's opinion. Order and prosperity cannot result while for Government is in the hands of ignorant peasants who refuse to give the educated classes a place in politics, she added. "It is as though in New York the people from the slums had moved into Park Avenue, the wealthy residential quarter, to rule the old residents. Suppose they hung clothes-lines from their front windows and put coal in the bathtubs and never bothered to repair the streets even when great holes had been gouged. That is what they have done to beautiful Leningrad and Moscow, where miles of freight cars lie rotting, indicate conditions in the old Slav Empire, according to Miss Hurst. Yet the railroad service itself she described as "not bad." "The property of the royalists has merely been grabbed by the people least fitted to own it. And when I think that this Red terror may spread to Germany—may even get a foothold in my own United States—I well know I should prefer to die before that day came."

Visitor (to motor trader, a wireless enthusiast): "Don't you find it rather expensive following this wireless craze? I hear you are having a new set. What kind of receiver are you going to have?" Motor Trader (absent-mindedly): "I don't know. The court hasn't appointed one yet."

It was a dark night and the motorist was lost. Presently he saw a sign on a post. With great difficulty he climbed the post, struck a match, and read, "Wet Paint."

WHO'S WHO.

LATEST CHINA COAST
CHANGES.

Captain A. E. Edwards, of the "Tatung," is on leave.
Captain A. McDowell, of the "Newchwang," has gone master, "Tatung."
Captain H. Gifford, of the "Kwetchow," has gone master, "Newchwang."
Mr. E. G. Benson has been appointed second officer, "Hulchow."
Mr. L. V. Rowe, second officer, "Hulchow," is on reserve.
Mr. A. S. Reid, second officer, "Chungking," has gone second officer, "Kaiying."
Mr. W. A. Orwin, second officer, "Kaiying," has gone second officer, "Chungking."
Mr. J. T. Layton, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Kwetchow."
Mr. E. A. Tassie, chief officer, "Kwetchow," is on leave.
Mr. A. H. Mills, second officer, "Newchwang," has gone second officer, "Kwetchow."
Mr. E. G. Thomas, second officer, "Kwetchow," has gone second officer, "Newchwang."
Mrs. J. S. Masson, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Chaksang."
Mr. J. C. Arnot, chief officer, "Chaksang," is on reserve.
Mr. E. V. Bishop, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Tingsang."
Mr. J. R. Middenway, acting chief officer, "Tingsang," has gone second officer, "Luenho."
Mr. K. Stuart, second officer, "Luenho," has resigned.
Mr. J. B. Stewart, second officer, "Taksang," has gone second officer, "Tingsang."
Mr. A. Watson, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Taksang."
Mr. A. McN. Marshall, second engineer, "Luenho," has gone second engineer, "Loksang."
Mr. H. W. Fraser, second engineer, "Loksang," is on leave.
Mr. W. McA. Miller, supply third engineer, "Kungwo," has gone supply third engineer, "Luenho."
Captain C. F. Le Patourel, of the "Irene," is on leave.
Captain P. N. Stokes, from leave, has gone master, "Irene."
Mr. A. R. Smith, second officer, "Sheaf Dart," has gone second officer, "Kaiying."
Mr. H. H. Bolderson has been appointed second officer, "Sheaf Dart."
Captain J. J. Lossius, from reserve, has gone master, "Chungong."
Mr. T. F. Owens, acting master, "Chungong," has gone chief officer, "Saion."
Captain W. C. Evans, of the "Hanchow," has gone master, "Fookon."
Captain A. Campbell, from reserve, has gone master, "Saion."
Mr. A. McIntosh, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Fookon."
Mr. W. Fithie, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Fooking."
Mr. W. C. Carpendale, chief officer, "Fooking," has gone acting master, same ship.
Captain W. J. Collopy, of the "Fooking," has gone master, "Onlea."
Mr. A. Jenkins, chief officer, "Hanchow," has gone acting master, same ship.
Mr. M. L. Jenkins, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Haitan."
Mr. J. W. Vick, second officer, "Winghong," is on reserve.
("Shipping & Engineering.")

WIRELESS ARREST.

MAN CAUGHT ON HIGH
SEAS.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

London, August 31:—Wireless messages picked up by a steamer bound for Mexico led to the arrest on the high seas of a Liverpool fireman, William Brant, who was wanted on a charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Helena Mansfield, 64, last July. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him and the warrant was wireless to ships at sea. Brant, who is a widower, resided at Kent-square, Liverpool, with Mrs. Mansfield, who looked after his six children for him. When he came home on the night of July 12 his mother-in-law asked him for money to provide for the family. Brant, it is stated, refused to comply with her request, and during a quarrel which ensued, it is alleged that he threw her over the banisters. She fell on the floor some 12 or 15 feet below and sustained fractures of the ribs, a broken collar-bone, and an injury to her forearm. Mrs. Mansfield died some days later at Brownlow-hill Institution. Brant disappeared on the day of the occurrence, but the police soon ascertained that he had signed on as fireman aboard the oil-tanker "Inverleith," and in response to a wireless message sent to the ship while on her outward-bound voyage the captain put the man under arrest. On the tanker being signalled at Southampton, Liverpool detectives, who had been awaiting her arrival, went to the vessel by motor-launch, and took Brant into custody. The warrant was read to him and he made no reply. Brant was subsequently charged with wilful murder at Liverpool and remanded.

ON WEDDING EVE.

SUDDEN END TO RUSTIC
ROMANCE.

London, August 30:—How a rustic romance came to an abrupt termination just when wedding bells were due to ring was related at the Under-Sheriff's Court at Carlisle. The erstwhile lovers were:—

Miss Sarah Ann Carr, 20, of Cowrigg, Raughton Head, near Carlisle; and
James Best Scott, 36, a farmer, of Tens End Farms, Ivegill.

Special damages were claimed against Scott, who did not appear and was not represented. The couple, according to Mr. G. W. Davidson, for plaintiff, had been acquainted for about two years. Their farms are not far from each other, and they had kept company from April, 1922. They were frequently in each other's company, and there were the usual walks and also motor drives. On December 9, 1923, defendant asked Miss Carr to marry him, and suggested Christmas as the date when the marriage should take place. The wedding was ultimately fixed for April 30 this year. Defendant was an ardent lover, visiting plaintiff three and four times a week. He also spent Christmas and the New Year holidays in her company. The only thing he had then to complain of was of having to wait so long for the marriage. In January this year, under cover of his promise to marry, he seduced Miss Carr. On April 16, defendant gave plaintiff a list of persons to whom he wanted wedding-cake sent. On April 22, he arranged to meet her at Carlisle on the following Saturday in order to go to the jeweller's to get the ring. On that day defendant was also going to obtain a special licence. He visited her on the Friday evening before that Saturday, and saw all the arrangements being made for the wedding. When plaintiff told defendant in Carlisle he told her he had been after the licence, but had gone to the wrong place and had to go to the diocesan registry. He left her for that purpose. As a matter of fact he did go there. When they met again later in the day defendant was then with his sister. He spoke in quite an ordinary way, and plaintiff saw nothing wrong with his demeanour. She asked, "Hadn't we better be going to the jeweller's?" and then, to her astonishment, he replied, "There is going to be no wedding." Plaintiff was amazed at such a statement on the eve of the wedding, and she exclaimed, "What am I going to do?" He replied, "Well, I don't know," and turned round and went away. It was difficult to imagine more callous treatment, remarked Mr. Davidson. The girl did not know what was wrong with defendant. They had had no words, and were perfectly friendly, and the only thing she could conjecture was that it was due to family interference at the eleventh hour. The girl went home crying bitterly, and told her parents that defendant had broken off the engagement and that there was going to be no wedding. The result was that all the wedding arrangements had to be cancelled. The girl's mother went to see defendant, but he would give no explanation. The father also saw him, and asked him what he intended to do, as something would have to be done in consequence of the girl's condition, but he made no reply. Plaintiff's solicitors wrote him, but there was no response. After a lapse of 12 days they wrote again, threatening action within a week unless there was some definite statement from him as to his intentions. Again there was no reply. A writ was afterwards served upon him, but he paid no attention to that and judgment was obtained against him. Defendant had also been served with a notice that this inquiry would be held to assess the damages, but he treated the whole thing with contempt. As to the defendant's means, it was stated that during their courtship days he claimed to have a fifth share in two farms. He was living at Tens End farm and was on the rate book in respect of the place. That farm was bought by the family two or three years ago, and cost about £3,500. Hatcliffe Farm was also bought for £3,000, and some of the other members of the family lived there. Defendant told plaintiff a valuation was being made to pay him out his share. With both places and the stock on both the defendant estimated his share was upwards of £2,000. The jury awarded Miss Carr £250 general damages, and £36 special damages.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.IN THE MATTER OF THE COM-
PANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921

IN THE MATTER OF THE
HONGKONG & CHINA CAMPHOR
REFINING CO., LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that pursuant to Section 188, of
the Companies Ordinances, 1911-1921
that a General Meeting of the
Members of the above-named
Company will be held at the offices
of the Dairy Farm Ice & Cold
Storage Co., Ltd., Lower Albert Road
on Saturday the 8th day of Novem-
ber 1924, at 12 o'clock noon, for the
purpose of having an account laid
before them showing the manner in
which the winding-up has been
conducted and the property of the
Company disposed of, and of hearing
any explanations that may be given
by the Liquidator, and also of
determining by Extraordinary Res-
olution the manner in which the
Books Accounts and Documents of
the Company and of the Liquidator
thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 7th day of October

1924.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,

Liquidator.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 50,000 SHARES OF
THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10
EACH (\$1.00 PAID UP)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that SECOND CALL OF \$4.00
PER SHARE on each of the above
50,000 Shares has been made by the
Company and that such Call will be
payable to the Company's Bankers,
The Hongkong Shanghai Banking
Corporation, in Hongkong, on or
before 15th October, 1924.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1924.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating United States Government
Ships)From PORTLAND, ORE.,
JAPAN PORTS, etc.

THE Steamship

"WEST NIGER"
having arrived from above ports,
CONSIGNEES are requested to pre-
sent their Bills of Lading in exchange
for Delivery Orders, and take
immediate delivery from alongside
steamer.

All cargo not taken delivery from
steamer by 8th October, 1924, will
be landed into the hazardous and/or
non-hazardous godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd., at consignees risk, whence
delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo will be examined by Messrs.
Anderson and Ashie, (Marine Survey-
ors) at the Godowns on 13th
October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer or
Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after 14th October,
1924, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 21st October, 1924,
or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance whatever will
be effected.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1924.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are members of the
above Exchange.

Abraham, Ezra.	Logan W.
Alves, A. A.	Matheson R.
Bagran, J. T.	Nisim A.
Banjamin, J.	Perry, J. S.
Birkett, H.	Pottery, R.
Cox, M. J.	Potts, Geo. H.
Croucher, N. V. A.	Potts, P. C.
Ellis, F. M.	Raymond, E. M.
Gould, J.	Silva, P. M. N. de
Gutterres, A. A.	Smyth, F. R.
Lammert, Geo. P.	Tator, P.
Lammert, H. A.	Kaw, Fred.

By Order of the Committee,

A. NISIM,

Secretary

Hongkong, 14th May, 1924.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS'
ASSOCIATION.THE following are members of the
above Association:—

A. H. Carroll.	J. F. Grose.
M. A. Razaek.	V. Yvanovich.
W. W. Kew.	A. P. Graves.
J. W. Carroll.	H. M. H. Remail.
C. Kitchin.	Sen-Kon-Chi.
Yip-Yung-Pak.	Harry O. Odell.
F. M. L. Soares.	Soo-Pai-Siao.
H. E. Mwaniki.	

By Order of the Committee,

J. W. KEW,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1924.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

"Save it with Ice"

YOU WILL BE MORE THAN REPAID

For the little you spend on Ice

BY THE FOOD YOU SAVE.

DEPEND ON

ICE

IN ALL WEATHER.

JUST ARRIVED

A FINE STOCK

OF

SILVER WARE

Frames, Sweet-Dishes,

Vases and Cups.

SENNET FRERE'S

PEDDER STREET

(OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL)

GLAXO IS BEST FOR
YOUR BABY.

There are many thousands
of strong, energetic children
who owe their health to the
Glaxo they had when they
were babies. Your Baby
will be just as happy and
strong if you give him Glaxo.
Give him some to-day and

see how contented
and happy he will
be.



Glaxo

BUILDS BONNIE BABIES

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

The M/S "JAVA"

will be loading for Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg,
Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports about
30th October 1924.

Further sailings:—	Expected on or about:	Will leave homeward bound on or about:
M.S. "PANAMA"	16th October	2nd December
M.S. "AFRIKA"	6th November	
M.S. "MALAYA"	10th December	
M.S. "ARKHAM"	1st January	
M.S. "AUSTRALIAN"	2nd February	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNING & CO., LTD.

Agents.

"MY REVOLUTION."

SOLE ACHIEVEMENT OF 1911 RISING.

STATEMENT BY SUN.

"President" Sun Yat-sen has published in the "Canton Gazette" a lengthy statement, under the caption "Constitution for the Republic of China." The National Government's Constitution for the construction of the Republic of China. The repetition in the headlines is possibly in the hopes of arousing more enthusiasm among his adherents in view of what he terms the sole achievement.

The Constitution consists of twenty-five articles. A resume of the statement by Dr. Sun follows:

REPUBLIC IN NAME.

The sole achievement of the Revolution from 1911 up to the present time is the name of the Republic. From the standpoint of national interest, China has not advanced to the position of equality among the Nations. From the standpoint of the people's interest, no progress has been made in political and economic development. Moreover the danger of disunion and disintegration grows from day to day. It is therefore an imperative necessity to ascertain the causes and to find a remedy.

The object of the Revolution is to put into practice the Three Principles of the People. But methods and procedure must be devised for carrying them out. Whether the Three Principles can reach the People and confer benefit upon them depends on the methods and procedure pursued. Realizing this, even in the days prior to the 1911 Revolution, while propagating the Three Principles, I also determined the methods and proceeding for carrying them out. The work of the Revolution was to be divided into three periods, namely military dictatorship, political tutelage and constitutional rule in the hope that it might be pursued and completed according to programme.

Dr. Sun, at some length, reviews the political situation since 1911 when he launched "his revolution" and proceeds: It is clear therefore that without passing through the two periods of Military Dictatorship and Political Tutelage, it is impossible for the Provisional Constitution to establish its validity. The only Organic Law to maintain the Republic since its establishment has been the Provisional Constitution; yet this is an impotent document. Is it any wonder, then, that there has been lawlessness and national calamity?

Having this mind, this Government believes that it is the duty of the Revolution to continue the unfinished task begun in 1911 and to profit by the mistakes of the past. That is, the Revolution henceforth shall devote its energy not only towards destruction but also towards construction, and, moreover, shall lay down a definite programme.

With this end in view, the National Government's Constitution for the construction of the Republic, consisting of 25 articles, has been framed as the Fundamental Law of the Revolution.

Articles 1 to 4 deal with the Principles and meaning of the Revolution.

Articles 5 and the Articles following set forth the methods and procedure of carrying out these principles.

Articles 6 and 7 state the objects of the period of Military Dictatorship which are the sweeping away of the forces of the Counter-Revolution and to propagate the Principles of the Revolution.

Articles 8 to 18 explain the object of the period of Political Tutelage which is to guide the people in the Constructive work of the Revolution. In the first place, with the Esien (District) as the Self-Governing Unit, efforts shall be concentrated to remodel along modern lines its political and economic life so as to lay firmly the foundation of the people's political power. Next, this work shall be extended to the Province. Thus Self-Government will become a genuine thing of the people, different from the so-called Self-Government under the cloak of which the unscrupulous practice feudal rule. With the establishment of Local Self-Government, the organization of the State can be perfected. And the people, with their local political training, can participate in the administration of national affairs.

Article 19 and the following articles state the necessary conditions and procedure whereby the period of Political Tutelage emerges into that of Constitutional Rule.

In sum, this Constitution of Construction begins with the removal of obstacles and ends with the completion of the work of construction, all in accordance with the plan set forth in the Fundamental Law of the Revolution.

"As a Republic, China, according to the Fundamental Law of the Revolution, shall follow the following programme:

"COUNT'S" ADIEU.

SMART SWINDLER IS DEPORTED.

London, August 31.—One of the most accomplished swindlers who ever set foot in London bade a regretful adieu to this country during the week-end. He had, in fact, no option in the matter, for it was a provision of the law who escorted him across the Channel from Folkestone to Boulogne on the s.s. "Riviera." Thus were the requirements of justice performed regarding—

Eugenio Guidici, 39, an Italian. He had already served a term of one month's hard labour, which, coupled with a recommendation for deportation, was the sentence passed upon him at Bow-street for an offence under the Aliens Act. His arrest for that little matter was effected through the astuteness of P.C. Young, a Bow-street officer. Guidici, during a career in this country commencing in 1919, had very substantial fish to fry. Before coming here he was a clerk in Cairo, but he blossomed out forthwith as an Italian "count." By and by he got into touch with Mrs. Ellen Perren, a wealthy lady of mature years living at Hove. She accepted his pseudo title as the real thing and permitted him to worm his way so deeply into her affections that he became her adopted son. Stranger still, she herself was induced to adopt the title of "Lady," and joining forces, the pair went about as "Lady" Perren and her son, the "count." Five years elapsed and Guidici's friend died, leaving a will the terms of which suggested that her implicit faith in her adopted son had waned somewhat. All she left him was £100 worth of jewellery. The "count" was driven to borrowing money on the strength of a forged letter purporting to show that his adopted mother had left him a large fortune. This trick grew frayed in time; but again his wits were equal to the occasion. He turned his attention to hotel and restaurant proprietors, whom he "bled" profusely by threatening to commence actions against them claiming compensation for ptomaine poisoning caused through eating their food. As an example of his methods, on one occasion he feigned illness in a fashionable West-end hotel, and the proprietors, fully convinced that their visitor was a distinguished foreigner, called in a noted Harley-street specialist. To him the "count" described the symptoms that he made believe had developed after taking a meal at an exclusive restaurant. They were diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning, and a certificate to that effect was given to him. Armed with it, Guidici proceeded to the restaurant in question and claimed a large sum in compensation. He did quite well at this game while it lasted; but all good things come to an end some time. At all events, it will be a long, long time before the "count" has another ptomaine seizure over here.

PRETTY WOMEN

who wish to retain their charm and Pinkettes of special value for the preservation of the complexion and of the general health. These use when needed keeps the skin free from pimples and

PINKETTES

blemishes, ensures daily regularity, dispels bilious attacks and aches, headaches, they are equally good for men. Of all chemicals, or poisons, or drugs, there is nothing so safe as the Pinkettes. From Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Kings Road, Chancery.

Pinkettes keep you well.

With the experience of the suffering of the past thirteen years, it should be clear that the rights and happiness of the people should be secured in reality and not in name. If this constitution of Construction is adhered to, then the Reactionary forces would be eliminated during the period of Military Dictatorship and democratic rule would be instituted during the period of Political Tutelage. Already the people, though nominally not yet having Constitutional Rule, would enjoy real rights and happiness, far different from what they now experience under rulers who talk of constitutions but act like tyrants. Moreover, progress into the next stage of Constitutional Rule would be along a safe road with no danger of stumbling.

Both in the interest of the people and of the Republic, the method can be devised by the Government to remove all obstacles and to complete the work of construction, all in accordance with the plan set forth in the Fundamental Law of the Revolution.

"As a Republic, China, according to the Fundamental Law of the Revolution, shall follow the following programme:

WAR IN CHINA.

PAPER BATTLES.

Following are texts of telegraphic communications from "Marshal" Wu Pei-fu's headquarters, handed to the "China Mail" for publication: Under date of October 6—

On the south-eastern front, the troops under the command of General Sun Chuan-fang captured Chinghsun, Yuchingpin, Shu-pin and other important places. The enemies have now been completely wiped out south of Wangpookiang, so that we are now in a position to cross the river and launch a general offensive and the fall of Tsungking can be confidently counted on.

On the north-eastern front, outside the walls of Shanhaikwan, in the regions between Luomanchien and Sung Chiu-tien, the enemy suffered a great defeat, amounting to a debacle, on the 3th instant. A hostile machine was brought down by our guns outside Shanhaikwan. One of the occupants was killed and the other taken prisoner. According to evidence given by the captive aviator, the total number of machines possessed by Chang Tso-lin does not exceed 27, of which not more than half are of utility for war purposes, but none can take a flight more than two hours at a stretch. In proof of this he quoted an instance in which two out of five machines taking an experimental flight on the 17th of last month were put out of order after flying a short distance.

Fierce Battle Rages.

The following is dated October 5—

On the Shanhaikwan front, in the regions along Hunggangtz and Tsinghsiang, a fierce battle was raging on the 2nd. The rebels were ultimately forced to abandon their positions, along Tsinghsiang leaving behind them more than 130 dead.

According to stories later given by the rebel captives, the above battle was fought in the presence of Changhsuehliang, who made a precipitate escape after two of his body guards had been killed.

Artillery firing played the principal part in an enemy attack on our positions east of Shanhaikwan, along Mengchiatan, on the 2nd. Upwards of 200 shots were fired; but none of them caused any damage, the missiles falling into the adjacent mountain creeks and ravines, and consequently we did not reply.

A furious attack by the enemy in the vicinity of Tamsao-shan and Shiao-shao-shan, on the 3rd was vainly repulsed by our troops. The enemy during retreat left one machine gun and scores of rifles besides hundreds of dead and wounded on the battlefield.

We drove the enemy out of Hunggangtz by launching upon them a surprised attack at dawn on the 4th. The enemy gunboat, "Leesin," of more than 200 tons and equipped with two guns and large quantities of ammunition, was captured by our cruizers "Haichi" and "Chinyi" near Taokwatai Island, the rebel commander, Wangtsinpin, remaining a prisoner aboard the "Haichi" while the prize boat was brought in to Chingwangtiao under escort of the "Chuyun."

On the South-eastern front, our Kiangsu armies captured more than ten villages in the district of Tsungking, killing several hundred rebels among whom were several Tientsins.

Our Kiangsu troops, under the command of Comdant Chokwongtsui, occupied Kwangwangtsing in the district of Tsingre, taking three machine-guns, two cases of ammunition and numerous prisoners.

Moscow Is Pleased.

(Reuter's Service.)

Moscow, October 7.—An article in "Izvestia" terms the agreement with Chang Tso-lin a fresh Soviet diplomatic victory and another instance of the importance of the Soviet in international affairs, as well as a serious check on the imperialistic powers, which are trying to boycott the Soviet Government. It adds that the aims of the great powers in regard to Japan whose influence over Chang Tso-lin is universally admitted, have been a fiasco and that their policy has failed. The position of the Soviet in Asia has not been weakened but strengthened.

Protest Unavailing.

Peking, October 7.—It seems to be generally taken for granted that the eighteen aeroplanes will be handed over to Chang Tso-lin's agents. As the "Obanilly" is unable to cross the bar, it is thought probable that the planes will be transferred to local vessels. The affair has aroused much feeling in Chinese official circles.

Replying to the Weichow's protest, the French Legation said in effect that there was no law in France to prevent the exportation of commercial aeroplanes, though the Government would be obliged to supply the necessary military equipment. The Legation had no objection to the exportation of the "Obanilly" and its crew.

LEAP FROM TRAIN.

HANDCUFFED BORSTAL BOY'S ESCAPE.

CLEVER RUSE.

Glasgow, September 6:—A prisoner being conveyed to Polmont Borstal Institution last Friday made a daring escape from an express train near Linlithgow. He is an ex-reformatory boy named John George Moncreiff. The prisoner, who was young but powerfully built, was travelling by escort on an Edinburgh-Glasgow train from Waverley Station. The express made its first stop at Polmont.

The prisoner, who was handcuffed, asked permission to visit the lavatory shortly after leaving Waverley Station. The warden allowed him to go and waited in the corridor. After a time the warden became concerned about the non-return of his prisoner, and on bursting open the door discovered that the window of the compartment had been smashed and the prisoner had made his escape.

RISKING ON BUFFERS.

The train at this point was within a mile of Linlithgow, and was travelling at a speed of 45 miles an hour. Outside Philipstoun a signalman saw a man riding on the buffers of the express, and he informed the signalman at Linlithgow, who stopped the train. As the train was slowing down about half a mile from Linlithgow the guard observed a man leaping on to the permanent way and making in the direction of a cornfield adjoining the railway embankment.

FUTILE SEARCH.

A number of goods waggons standing in a siding near the spot were searched without result. Meantime word had been sent to the police headquarters at Linlithgow, and a large force of policemen arrived and took part in the search. Several civilians and railway workers also joined the police.

The cornfield was patrolled, as well as fields in the vicinity, but no trace could be found of the prisoner. After searching all afternoon and evening the police had failed to trace the prisoner, and he is still at large.

WAR-TIME ROMANCE.

Of topsy-turvy character was the description of a war-time romance given by Thomas Lowe, farmer, when seeking a divorce at Melbourne against his wife Margaret Lowe, of Blackpool. Mr. Lowe declared that while a member of the Australian Imperial Forces in England he fell sick. Respondent, who was distantly related, visited him in hospital. He was about to be invalided back to Australia, when she sent a telegram to his commanding officer asking for leave for him, as they were to be married. The message, Mr. Lowe declared, was sent without his knowledge. He was not then engaged to respondent, and had no intention of marrying her. He was paraded before the commanding officer and granted leave conditionally upon his producing a marriage certificate on his return. Mrs. Lowe's family had ample means, and she made all arrangements for the ceremony. The marriage took place but the wife broke her promise to go to Australia.—Mr. Rolfe, for Mrs. Lowe, declared that trouble had arisen apparently when Mr. Lowe sent a message to his wife asking for the loan of some thousands of pounds.—A decree nisi was granted.

Yip Kee, a Chinese boy, 16 years of age, fell into a backyard yesterday and seriously injured himself. It is alleged that he had imbibed too much liquor and lost his balance.

Falling to stop when called upon to do so, a Chinese chunder coolie was fired at in Fife Street, Mongkok, yesterday and "winged." He was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The engagement is announced between Miss R. M. Black (Ecca) and Mr. Ian H. Howell, of Peking. Miss Black is the youngest daughter of Mr. W. M. Black of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., Tientsin.

is so instructions will be given to the Messageries Company for the planes not to be sent to Manchuria. It seems probable, however, that the planes had been handed over when the protest reached the French Legation.

Aeroplanes In Market.

Tokyo, October 7.—A report from Mukden states that twenty aeroplanes arrived there from France. Six tanks and fifteen trench mortars have been dispatched to Shanhaikwan.

A Chin Victory.

Tientsin, October 7.—The Government troops attacked this morning on the Shanhaikwan front. A heavy battle with heavy artillery was fought. The Government forces were victorious.

SHIPBUILDING.

LLOYD'S RETURNS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 7.—Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended September 30, show that 1,468,000 tons were constructing in Great Britain and Ireland, a decrease of 48,000 as compared with the quarter ended June 30, but an increase of 197,000 as compared with a year ago.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 252,000 as compared with 375,000 the previous quarter. The tonnage launched was 3,600,000, only 4,000 less than the June quarter, which was the highest during the last two and three quarters years.

The total merchant tonnage building abroad was 1,112,000, an increase of 12,000 as compared with the quarter ended June 30, and includes Germany 408,000, France 137,000, Italy 132,000 and Holland 88,000.

Two hundred and seventy-eight thousand tons were commenced abroad and 192,000 launched during the quarter, showing an increase of 34,000 commenced and 28,000 launched. The total world tonnage was 2,581,000, which was 865,000 below the highest pre-war record.

Motor tonnage building in the world was 939,000, as compared with 1,621,000 steam tonnage.

ZAGLUL'S SMILE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, October 7.—Zaglul Pasha left for Paris this morning en route to Egypt. Zaglul, whose face was wreathed in smiles, told Reuter that he had nothing to say but thanks, but he would not say good-bye, merely au revoir. In a speech to a crowd of Egyptian students, who enthusiastically bade him farewell, Zaglul said he had done his best to negotiate and had offered proof of the rights they claimed. His offer was refused but "the fault is not ours but theirs."

FLOODS IN INDIA.

(Reuter's Service.)

SMILTA, October 7.—While floods in Jumna are subsiding the Ganges has reached a record height. The flood has enormously devastated the river districts and train service between Cawnpore and Lucknow has been stopped.

GERMAN DEADLOCK.

(Reuter's Service.)

BERLIN, October 7.—Negotiations of party leaders for the reconstruction of the Government on a wider basis having reached a deadlock, the press is discussing the probability of the early dissolution of the Reichstag.

Night descended over the sea. The storm gathered force. Some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard. The captain, who had been growing steadily more and more anxious, decided to send up a distress signal.

The rocket was fired off. Some moments later a solemn passenger, who had been roused from sleep by the noise, and had seen through a porthole the bursting of the rocket, made his way up to the captain. "Captain," he said, "I hope I'm not a kill-joy, but it seems to me that this is no time for letting off fireworks."

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Beauty Winner.



RUTH MALCOLMSON

Miss Ruth Malcolmson has been selected as "Miss Philadelphia" to represent the City of Brotherly Love in the annual Atlantic City bathing beauty contest.

PRINCE TAKES BRIEF HOLIDAY.



Photo by Central News.

The Prince of Wales arriving at the Deauville Polo Ground during his short visit to the Continent.

Sports New "Lid."



MORRIS AGEY

Maurice Cost, prominent theatrical producer and manager, has returned from a visit to his former home in Poland wearing the mountaineer's hat he won by climbing the Mountain of Sulzburg.

Welcomed Fliers.



Lieutenant Noel Davis, in charge of the Squantum Naval Airport, near Boston, took charge of three aeroplanes of the American Army round-the-world fliers, when they reached Boston, and converted them into land machines, with wheels instead of pontoons.

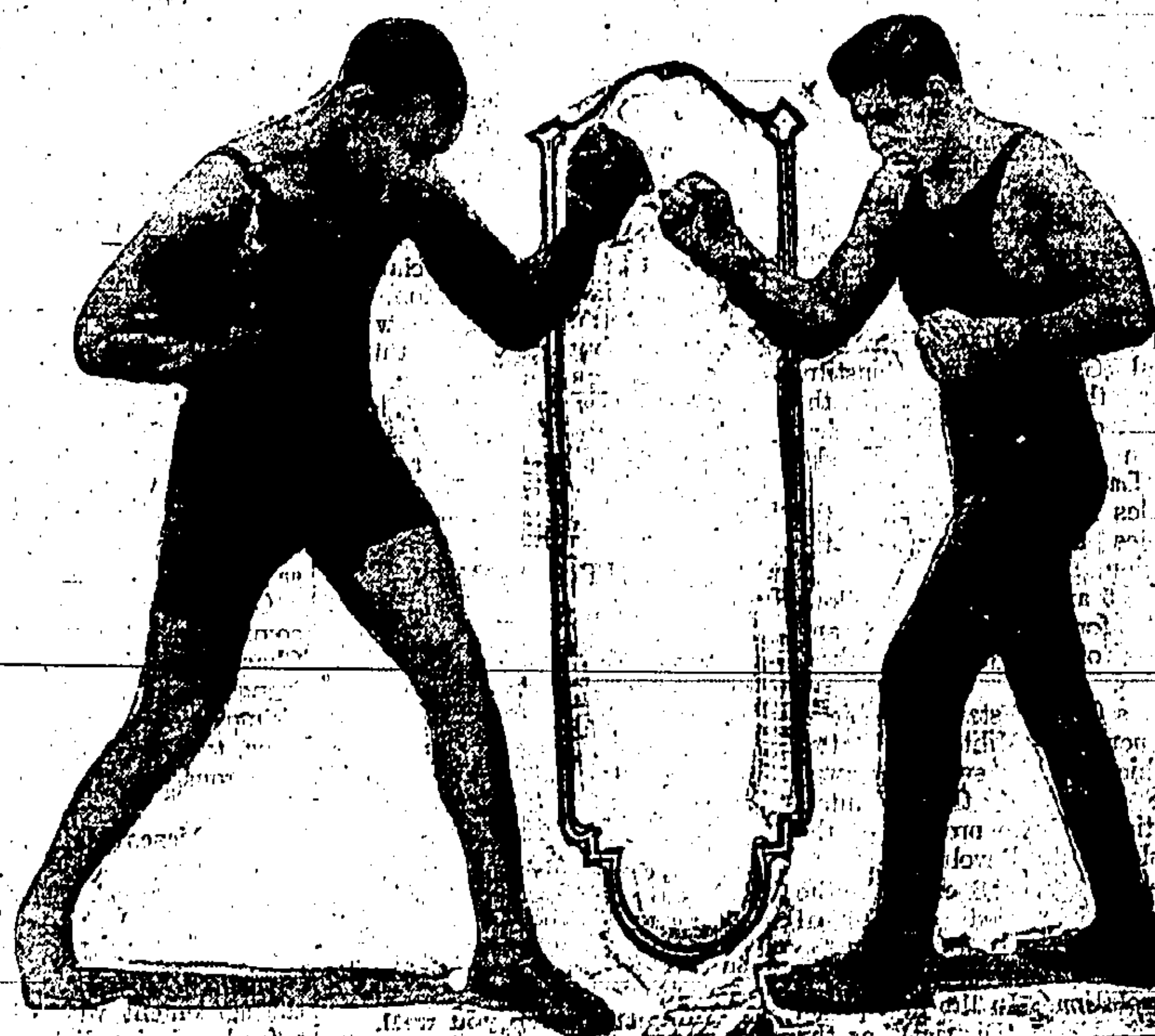
FIGURES IN THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.



LADY DIANA MANNERS & CHANCELLOR MARX
Below: WALTER JOHNSON & RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL

Chancellor Wilhelm Marx, of Germany, won a great victory when he forced the Dawes reparations plans through the Reichstag, together with all the bills to put the plan into immediate effect. Walter Johnson, famous pitcher of the Washington Club in the American League, was injured in New York City when hit in the head with a batted ball and was compelled to retire from the game. Raymond V. Ingersoll, New York City attorney, has been appointed impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry, at \$20,000 a year. Strikes have been so numerous among the hundreds of thousands of workers it was decided to appoint a "Judge Landis" for the industry. Lady Diana Manners, who will re-appear in "The Miracle" was a constant ship companion of the Prince of Wales on the "Berenaria."

"THE BULL OF THE PAMPAS" IN ACTION.



The above picture was taken before the great fight at Boyle's Thirty Acres, N.J., on September 11. Harry Wills, by his defeat of the "Bull of the Pampas," earned the right to a match with Jack Dempsey, which the latter has been dodging for years, if certain sports writers are to be believed.

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GO AHEAD, DUGAN.



WELL, ONCE THERE WAS A TRAVELIN' MAN AND...

THAT'S A RID.



HA-HA

IT'S A NIFTY.

HA-HA

BY GOLLY, I WANTED TO REMEMBER THAT STORY AN' TELL IT TO YOU FOLKS, BUT I'VE FORGOTTEN IT ALREADY.



